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Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65,1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
april, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN. DR. PORTER is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science proves practically useful, and, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.
Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
☞ Teeth extracted positively without pain.
febc15, tf.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBURY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Poetry.

THE FIRST SNOW FALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LUWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was fringed inch deep with pearl.

From sheds now roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened to swan's down
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mount in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood—
How the flakes were folding it gently
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel,
Saying "Father who makes it snow ?"
And I told her of the good All-father
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow fall,
And I thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow
When the mount was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud-like snow,
Flake by flake healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the Merciful Father
Alone can make it fall."

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister
Folded close under deepening snow.

WORTH OF A HOME.

Better than gold is a peaceful home
Where all the fireside charities come ;
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hollowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there are better than gold.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

An Important Case at the Corners, Under the Vagrant Act—The Decision of Squire Gavitt.

POST-OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, }
(wich is in the Stait of Kentucky, }
January 28, 1867. }

Wun uv the most important cases—important in a national sence—ever tried afore a court uv justis, come off afore Squire Gavitt, at the court house, at the Corners yesterday. It wuz important becoz it involved the very egsistence uv the institushun upon which Kentucky is built—becoz upon its decision hung the great question whether or not the Bible shood be respected and its holy injunctions obeyed—whether Kentucky shood, clingin to the Skriptures, go on ez a Christian State, or, denyin it, go back into infidelity and barbarism. I skarcely need to say that the porshuns uv the Bible to wich I refer is the ever blessed chapters relatin to Ham, Hags, and Onenismus—the only part of the Skripter we pay much attenshun to. But if them is successfully attacked wat follows ? The entire structure comes tumblin to the ground. Therefore holden to Afriken slavery, we are orthodox believers.

The circumstance uv the case wuz suthin like this : A nigger uv the name of Gabrel wunst the happy and contented servant uv that eminent Christian, Deekin Pogram, becum possessed uv the sperit uv the devil, and sullen becoz the Deekin sold his wife to raise the means to send his secund sun, Isaker, which wuz a studein for the ministry, to a Theolojikle Institoot, somewheres in Georgia ; and also enraged becoz his female offspring Elizer, happened to attrack the attenshun uv his eldest son, Elijer, he run away in the first year uv the war, and followed the federal army, finally enlisten ez a sojer. Durin the progress uv the struggle he learned to read, and bein powerful in prayer and sich, he headed a revival, and hevin gifts that way, attracted the notis uv General Howard, or sum uv them fanatics, who hed him instructed, and finally made him an agent uv a branch uv that accursid Freedmen's Burow. And shoor enuff, after the war, he appeared in this vicinity, salaried by this society, and commenct unfittin the niggers for their normal condition by teechin on em to read, and stablishing sunday skools among em, and given uv em advise generally, wich wuz against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. The citizens stood it with patience caracteristic uv the people uv Kentucky, until last Monday. The Deekin hed a dispoot with a nigger, relative to a triflin matter uv wages. The nigger hed bin workin at the stipulated price uv $4 per month—the Deekin brot in ez an offset, his board at $2 per week, and rather than have any fuss about it, proposed to let him work the balance out dur.n the winter months. To this equitable arrangement the nigger demurred, holdin that board wuz inclooded, and this Gabrel advised the nigger to sue, and he did so.

Enraged at this interference the Deekin went before Squire Gavitt, complained uv Gabrel as a vagrant, and employed me to attend to the case. Pollock, the Illinoy storekeeper, volunteered to defend the nigger, and there wuz a tremenjus excitement about it.

I opined the case by statin that the nigger's biznus wuz to prove that he had visible means of support ; Pollock insisted that it wuz our business to prove that he hedn't but the court decided agin him.

The nigger then swore that he reseeved from his congregashun $30 per month for his services. I submitted that ez he wuz an interested party, other proof wood be required. Pollock introdoosed the elders of the congregashun, but I checkmated him there, submittin that the testimony uv niggers wuzn't admissible, wich the court decided it wuzn't.

Immejitely Pollock submitted that whether or no his client coodent be considered a vagrant, ez he cood testify himself to the fact that he (Gabrel) hed in his house $200 in Greenbax—a sufficient support for a time at least.

There wuz a immense excitement in the court.

"Where duz he keep it ?" asked the Squire, visibly agitated.

"In his chist, at the house where he boards," sez Pollock.

"This court stands adjourned for thirty minutes," said the Squire, boundin over the railin in front uv him. "Hold on," sed he. "hold on, Deekin, a fair start is all I want. Don't take advantage uv my age to get there first," and pell-mell over one another the entire audience, 'ceptin Pollock, the nigger and me, started on a keen run for the house. In a few minits they returned, pantin, and out uv breath, when the Squire called the court to order agin, wich bein restored, he remarked :

Ef it cood be established that the nigger hed $200 in greenbax it wood necessarily discharge him, ez no man with that sum cood be considered a vagrant ; but he rather thot that if the prisner at the bar shood look in the direction uv his house, he'd find it wuzn't there any more, ez a house, the the material uv wich it wuz built wuz lying around permiskus. Likewise, probably, he woodn't be able to find the $200 he hed in his chist. The place that knowed it wunst will know it no more forever—it hed been confiscated by the enraged citizens. He wanted it understood that no sich triflin impediment in the way uv justis as the possession uv $200 cood be allowed in the joorisdiction uv this court. The nigger not bein able to prove his means uv support, and ez the court knows of its knoledge, that he ain't now got any $200, the court wood ask the criminal's counsel what other nonsense he hez to plead.

Sed Pollock, the Illinoy storekeeper : "I wood beg leave to state to this court that, under the Civil Rights law, the defendant cannot be arrested ez a vagrant, ez the law under which the accused is arrested only menshuns persons uv color, making a distinction agin him."

Never, wile memory retains her seat, shel I forget the scene that ensood. Fille I with a sence uv the responsibility restin onto him, the Squire rose slowly from his seat, his face uv a deathly palenis, wich hed the effect of heightenin, by contrast, the intense rednis uv his nose, and risin to his full height, remarked that the court hed expected tha tto be urged, and hed therefore prepared for it. That law dosen't bind this court to any alarmin extent, considerin it ez infringing onto the reserved rights uv the States.

"Will the court be so good ez to menshun for the information uv the populace, wat the reserved rites uv the States are ?" sed Pollock.

"The Court insists that it shel not be interrupted when its deliverin uv a opinion. Considerin it ez infringin upon the reserved rights uv the States, uv whom Kentucky is the cheefest and the luvliest among ten thousand—at this pint his nose glowed redder and redder, and it seemed to me ez tho a halo uv lite encircled his frosty hed, ez he fearlessly continued—"*the court holds that law to be unconstitushnel,* and ez sich shel not regard it. Has the counsel anything more to remark ?"

"Nothin," sed Pollock ; "and knowin the court ez well ez I do, I wonder at my makin sich an ass uv myself ez to hev remarkt any thing at all."

"Hez the counsel for the State anything to say ?"

"Nothin," sed I. "I am willin to trust the case in yoor hands, feelin confident that justis—genooine Kentucky justis—will be done."

Wareupon the Squire hed the prisoner stand up, and drawin on a black cap, in a very impressive manner, sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labor breakin stone for the tuanpike wich we are buildin from the Corners to the station, at the conclusion of wich Pollock very profoundly added "And may the Lord have mercy on your soole."

The nigger wuz immejitely stript uv his good close, which the Squire thot would just fit him, and a suit uv vagrant's close wuz given him and he wuz to wunst put to his labor.

We hev hopes that this will end the nigger schools in this vicinity, ez well ez the discontent that hez existed among the niggers ever since the disturbin Gabrel hez been here. The Corners is now enjoyin a holy calm—more so than any period for a month.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Which is Postmaster,) and likewise Professor uv Biblikle Politics in the Southern Classikle and Military Institoot.

ELIHU BURRITT ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Elihu Burritt, now in England, has just published a characteristic treatise on "The Mission of Great Sufferings," which is represented in English papers as a work of singular interest. One says : "It discourses of suffering, its mission and its power, with wonderful profundity, intelligence and pathos." In the last chapter, Mr. Burritt comes naturally to the tragic events of the present day, among which an appropriate place is given to the life and death of Lincoln :

"We now come to another event which moved powerfully the whole of Christendom, and produced an effect upon the foremost nations which no occurrence of that or other order have ever accomplished. It was an event that came in a moment with no premonition. It was the sudden extinction of one human life except its light. There was an honest hearted man who came up out of the commonest walks of the people, and was raised to the Presidential chair of the American republic to represent and execute its will. The lifting up of that man to fill this high place split the nation in sunder. The chasm was dark and wide. The struggle to close it on one side and widen it on the other was long and terrible. Half a million of precious lives were thrown into the breach, and it ran red and deep with the best blood of the severed nation. The tall, gaunt man of furrowed face and plaintive eyes, who stood in his place with steady faith and purpose, being in the stature of his elevation what Saul was to the Israelites 'from his shoulders upwards,' was from beginning to end the butt of satire and denunciation, much at home and more abroad. In a certain sense the people of the North might have said, he bore the iniquities of us all. For all who hated the northern cause hit him and bruised his spirit with their hard and cruel sayings.

"In addition to all this burden of reproach piled upon his shoulders, because they were higher than the peoples' whose he was and whom he served, his personal antecedents and associations were thrown in his face in all the epithets that ridicule could invent. Foreign satirists lampooned him with their witticisms and caricatured him with their pencils. Friends fell away and foes fell on him, as the sanguinary conflict went on from year to year. The furrows of his face deepened ; the sallow ridges of his brow shewed the mole-walks of care were ploughing night and day his inner soul. But as those sad, deep and solemn eyes withdrew further inward, they beamed with the old steady light of faith and hope. And according to his faith was it given to se that for which his spirit prayed with longing most intense. He saw the long and bloody struggle concluded. He saw the wife rent in the nation closing. With a foot on either side, he stretched out his long, guant arms and essayed to press the tw sections, like estranged sisters, to his brod and tender breast.

"His was a great life, but his death was greater still—the greatest, perhaps, that had moved the world for a thousand years. When he stood with his tender arms around the North and Soun, holding them to his heart that both might soften theirs at its spirit, his life's wok was done. Then began the sublime mission of his death. While those sunken eyes were shining with the gladness of his sul at the glimpse given him as to Moses on Pisgah's top, of the Canaan side of his country's future, in a moment their light was quenched forever on earth. An assassin pieced his brain as with a bolt of lightning ; and he fell, and great was the fall of that singl man. With him fell a million enemies of his cause and country at home and abroad. If the last act of his life was to close the rift in a continent, the first act of his death was to close the chasm between two hemispheres. Never before was England brought so near to his country. In the great overflow of her sympathy the mother country was flooded and tided toward her first born daughter, weeping at the bier of the great departed ; and she bent over the mourner with words of tender condolence. Blood is thiker than water ; and the latent instincts of nature came forth in generous speech and sentiment toward a sorrowing nation. It that overflow of fellow-feeling, the sympaty with the South and its unrighteous cause was drowned, or burnt up by a spirit of inignation at the taking off, which seemed to consume at a breath the animus that ha aided with secession. There was light as well as heat in that fire ; and in the light thousands of southern sympathizers saw in a ifferent aspect the cause they had upheld."

HON. HENRY WILSON ON TEMPERANCE.

At the New England Temperance Convention, held in Boston lately, the Hon. Henry Wilson spke as follows: Before I was twenty years of ago I took the total abstinence pledge, and I have kept it more than a third of a century. I thought when a young man tha when I should be fifty years of age I might use spiritous liquors with safety to myself and without detriment to others. I has passed that age, and I clearly see now tat I cannot use intoxicating liquors as beverage with safety to myself, nor without detriment to others. Yes, sir, I realize more than ever before the necessity and the duty of maintaining the character of a tricly temperate man. [Loud applause.] I see young men in the bloom of youth—I see men in the pride of mature manhood squandering talents, time, possessions, everthing—blasting reputations and the hop of kindred and friends—and I would not hav upon my soul the consciousness that I ha by precept or example lured any young ma to drunkenness for all the honors of the universe. [Applause.] The sorrows of drinkenness glare upon us from the cradle to the grave. From childhood I have seen ay, and felt too—the measureless evils of intemperance. Kindred and friends near ai dear to me—kindred and friends I tenderly love and whose memories I shall ever fondly cherish, have been its victims. Anxieties for the near and loved burdenour lives. In view of these great sorrow that rest upon us, we should be willing to make the personal sacrifice—if it be a sarifice—to put aside the cup of intoxication I have never felt it to be a sacrifice. [Aplause.]

In 1845 I went to Washington to carry petitions, signed by sixty thousand men of this Commonwealth against the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State. John Quincy Adams, in those district I resided, made a dinner party for me. Eminent men sat around that tab—one of the number has since been Speker of the House of Representatives, twoave been Cabinet officers and two have ben Foreign Ministers. I looked up to Mr. Adams with profound admiration and reverence. During the entertainment Mr. Adams asked me to drink a glass of wine with im; I was embarrassed—hesitated a momen; it was the sorest trial of my life; but I somehow succeeded in stammering out—"Sr, I never take wine." [Great applause.] That answer settled the matter for me. I hav never found it hard since to utter those words, nor to fill my glass with cold water I have often since sat at the tables of Governors, Senators, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, Generals, Admirals, and Presidents, but I have ever found it easy to decline the proffered winecup. [Applause.] The real difficulty is not in others, it is n ourselves. Temptations are ever around and about us. The only thing for the temperance man to do is to stand inflexibly firm in his plighted faith. He who is ready to live by his temperance pledges will win the respect even of men who indulge in the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. [Applause.]

The holy cause of temperance must be carried into our school, churches, families, every where." All must feel, realize that they have a personal duty to perform—they must be examples of personal fidelity. Let every friend of this hal lowed cause ever remember that its advancement demands individual responsibility. [Applause.]

We intend, Mr. President, to have the Capitol free from intoxicating liquors. A public sentiment must be created and developed that will banish intoxicating liquors from all public buildings, and deter public officers in the army and navy, in Congress, the Cabinet and the Executive Mansion, from the conversion of the public buildings into dram-shops. The way to create and develop that sentiment is for the people to lead temperance lives, and through pulpit, lecture-room and convention, and by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, let the public men of the country, those in office and those who hope to be in office, know that they will no longer tolerat drunkenness in official life. [Prolonged applause.]

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—As the traveller over earth's uneven surface often ascends to elevated positions, on which he finds it convenient, after his upward toil, to rest for a short space, and from which, too, he may find it pleasant to take a retrospect of the way he has come, so the present anniversary occasion affords us one of those "high hills of observation" on which we will stop to take breath and look around us, not so much to observe the approach of "cowans and eaves-droppers," things that seldom dare show themselves, as to mark the distance we have come, review the objects that have attracted our attention by the way, and make arrangements for the future.—*American Freemason.*

ROMANTIC HISTORY.

A California correspondent, in a recent letter, gives a sketch of one of the pioneers of that State, with the preliminary reflection that "there must be something exceedingly fascinating in the life of a trapper, spent, as his has been, among the wildest portions of the Sierras, to induce a person of his character to embrace it." The name of this young man is Hartley. He is about thirty years of age, although his fresh features make him look much younger. He is small in size, full and erect in figure, with a frame knit together with sinews of great strength and endurance.

Years ago he was a clerk of an importing house in Philadelphia. By strict economy and close attention to business he laid by quite a nice little property, and had as fair prospects before him as any young man could desire. Then came the crisis of 1857 and left him penniless. Not discouraged by reverses of fortune, he left his eastern home and came to California, and failing to obtain such a situation in the city as he thought himself entitled to, he went into the mountains and established himself as a hunter and a trapper among the Sierras. During the fall of 1861 he built a cabin on the head waters of the American river and proceeded to fortify himself against the coming winter. During the winter the snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight feet, and a snow drift covered his cabin twenty-five feet below the surface, and so great was the pressure that it required thirteen massive timbers to support the roof. He tunnelled an entrance to the cabin, which was sixty-five feet long.

During that time he tended two hundred and seventy-five traps and deadfalls, and he succeeded in obtaining many valuable animals. In 1862 and 1863 he lived in the vicinity of Castle Peak, where he remained for five months in complete isolation. At one time, when besieged by storms, he was kept a prisoner in his cabin for thirty-two days, the snow being at that time over fourteen feet deep over the surrounding country. In 1863 he heard from some herdsmen who had been ranching their cattle in the mountains, that the country round about Meadow Lake abounded in ledges of some kind of metal, of what they were unable to tell. In the following year he penetrated the region alone, and from one of the high peaks near by, discovered the Excelsior ledge. He at the same time discovered the Great Eastern ledge, and at once located them. He also discovered and located numerous other mines, which, if they turn out as well as present appearance indicate, will make him one of the millionaries of the country.

THE MYSTERY OF EDITING.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and, as in a watch; the hands that are seen, are but the passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen, so, in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefit which a paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance, and the watchful fidelity of the publisher? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of the printer. We feel the blemishes of printing, if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raised the materials thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat pastries, and infinite *bon bons*, has a paradisiacal office, in comparison with an editor! Before him pass in review all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for our eyes, the matters that require attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together make up the news department. He passes in review each week, every State in the Union, through the newspaper lens; he looks across the ocean and seas strange lands and following the sun, he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second's time for the readers to take in what two hour s research produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries, that gives young poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays

And the power behind the throne in newspapers as in higher places is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last chance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And in short as the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? And since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied. From that dark and dismal den in which they have so long had purgatorial residence, they are at length translated!—*H. Ward Beecher.*

WORK FOR CHILDREN.

One of the grandest efforts in the educas them to work. It is an evil peculiar to large towns and cities. A certain amount of work is necessary to the proper education of children; their future independence and comfort depend on their being accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on them. Even if this necessity did not exist, moderate employment of some kind would preserve them from bad habits; promote health, and enable them to bear the confinement of the schoolroom; and reach more than anything else appropriate views respecting their future welfare. It is too often the case that children, after spending six hours of the day in school, are permitted to spend the rest of the day as they please. They do not consider that their success in after life depends upon the improvement of their leisure hours. They grow up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and cares. They cannot appreciate the favors bestowed on them by their parents, as they do not know their cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach. The daughter probably becomes that pitiable object, a fashionable girl. The son, if he surmounts the consequence of his parent s neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, when a knowledge of some of its important objects come too late. No man or woman is thoroughly educated if not required to labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training in the voyage of life, they require some practical knowledge and experience derived from accustoming themselves to useful labor of some sort.

As no day is without some clouds, so no fortune is without some shadow.

TOBACCO AND EDUCATION.

A company of smokers in Berlin, led by some benevolent motive, formed a society and "signed a pledge." They did not propose nor promise to abstain from the use of "the weed," that would be too much to expect of a German smoker, accustomed to season with the fragrant fumes his social chats on politics, literature, and metaphysical science. But they pledge themselves to save the tips of their segars, cut off preparatory to smoking, and to sell them to the manufacturers of chewing tobacco. The money raised in this way was to be devoted, under fixed regulations, to the education of orphan children. At the present time, although the project is of recent origin, the receipts support twenty-two children in process of education.

This is an illustration of the power of accumulation, of the might of littles. In view of such a fine example of economy and benevolence, one in our utilitarian age and country can hardly refrain from asking two questions of curiosity. First how many children would these liberal smokers educate, did they, instead of tips, expend the cost of the entire segars on the object? And, second, does the society allow smoking among their beneficiaries, as a part of their education! Whether or not, the idea and the object of the society are worthy of the originality of the German mind, and the tips are destined to a highly laudable end.

A FIRST COUSIN'S HOTEL.

What is that, pray? Let us tell you a story, reader, and then you will understand the point of the thing. A farmer living in the western part of Massachusetts applied to the proper authorities for a license to keep a hotel. It was replied, that he lived in a bye road, and little traveled, and where entertainments were seldom asked for. "I know it," he answered, "and yet there is a considerable demand for horse feeding and single meals of victuals." The result was that his application was granted. He raised his sign "entertainment for man and beast," and from that hour his traffic fell off. In two years time he disappeared from the landlords of the country and the sign was removed. Our informant asked him "What in the name of common sense induced him to ask for a license?" "I had most excellent reasons for the application. Before I raised my sign, I had lots of cousins, more than I had any idea, to visit me, to feed their horses, and themselves over night. As soon as I hung out my sign, my cousins began to fall off, and in a year or more nobody come to see me. Keeping a hotel has killed that business." If ever a man filled the idea of knowing how to keep a hotel, as the cant phrase is that Western Massachusetts farmer did. Born and brought up at a forks of the road, just at a dinner distance from the town, we appreciate that story, and our honored father himself might have kept a hotel at no inconsiderable profit.

A POPULAR DANISH STORY.

In the village of Ebberup, in Funen, lived a very wealthy farmer, who had gone one day to Assens with a load of barley; so one of his neighbors, a cottager, asked leave to go along with him for the sake of fetching home goods in the empty cart. The farmer had no objection, so the cottager followed the cart on foot, and, as it was a very hot day, he pulled off his worsted stockings and wooden shoes, and stuffed them under the barley in the back of the cart. It happened to be on Sunday, and they had to pass close by a church on the road side. The man got a little way behind the cart, so that he could not hear what the minister was in the pulpit.

It was a long time that as the farmer was driving very slow, that as the farmer was driving very slow, he thought he would just hear a bit of the sermon, till turn in and make up to the cart again. He did not like to go so far into the church that the minister could see him, so he stood inside the door. The Gospel for that day was about the rich man and the beggar. Just as the traveler entered the church, the minister shouted out, "But what has become of the rich man?" The Ebberup man thought that the minister was speaking to him, so he stepped forward and said, "He drove on to Assens with a load of barley." "No," thundered the minister, "he went to hell," "Mercy on us!" cried the other, running out of the church, "then I must look after my shoes and stockings!"

A GOOD THING.—A jokist, of Somerset, Kentucky, tells the Cincinnatti *Commercial* that the following took place in the Kentucky Legislature a few days ago: "A member from one of our mountain counties, full of conservatism, and a strong advocate of the Louisville *Journal*, each morning as he would take his seat in the house, as business opened, would commence reading his favorite paper, and about the same moment some member would move to dispense with the reading of the *journal*, and our mountain member would lay down his paper. He stood this for some time, when rising from his seat one morning, after the usual motion he exclaimed at the top of his voice.

"'Mr. Speaker—I've sot here in my seat for mor'n a week and submitted to the tyranny of this House. Somebody every morning moves that I've not had my paper I've bought for a week by it, and no man has ever moved to dispense with the *Democrat* or *Commercial*—and, Mr. Speaker, I won't stand it any longer. Mr. Speaker—" "Here the balance was lost in the general laughter."

FOUR MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK.—Joseph Baker, Esq., of Augusta, informs the Aroostook *Pioneer* that about the tenth of September last he found a juvenile skunk in an empty barrel in his woodshed, and wishing to avoid scenting the premises with its oder, he quietly covered the barrel up and awaited the result. No food or drink was furnished the animal, although occasional examination was made to see if it was alive. The little creature survived four long and dreary months in his circular prison, where, on the 10th inst., from cold or hunger (it is not known which) he gave up the ghost.

The man who would starve an animal to death in the manner described, remarks the Boston *Traveller*, ought to be shut up in company with the odorous creature for a day or two, as a punishment.

☞ "Thy shylock who, with head erect, with honest people mingles, should cease to shave his fellow men, and go to shaving shingles. The lawyer would be better off, his science far less pliant, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm a client. There are some doctors in the world, whose talents they should use by practicing the healing art—heeling boots and shoes. The minister, whose sage advice a moral teaches, should try to 'watch as well as pray,' and practice what he preaches. The world should have its docket called, and all sluggards defaulted, and those should be the upper ten whom labor hath exalted."

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.—A mother who was in the habit of asking her children before they had retired for the night, what they had done through the day to make others happy, found her twin daughter silent The question was repeated.

"I can remember nothing good all this day, mother; only one of my schoolmates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, I smiled on her and ran to kiss her and she said I was good. That is all, dear mother."

The other spoke still more timidly: "A little girl who sat with me on the bench at school, has lost a mother. I saw that while she studied her lesson she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. She then looked up and was comforted, and put her arm around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good."

"Come to my arms my darlings!" said the mother. "To rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those who weep is to obey our blessed Redeemer."

REMEMBER THE SABBATH.—At a respectable boarding-house in New York, a number of years ago, were fifteen young men. Six of them uniformly appeared at the breakfast table on sabbath morning, shaved, dressed, and prepared for public worship, when they attended both forenoon and afternoon. All become highly respected and useful citizens. The other nine were ordinarily absent from the breakfast-table on Sabbath morning. At noon they appeared at the dinner-table shaved and dressed in a decent manner. In the afternoon they went out, but not ordinarily to church ; nor were they usually seen in the place of worship. One of them is now living, and in a reputable employment ; the other eight became openly vicious. All these failed in business, and are now dead. Some of them came to an untimely and awfully tragic end. Many a man may say as did a worthy and wealthy citizen, "The keeping of the Sabbath saved me." It will, if duly observed, save all. In the language of its Author, "They shall ride upon the high places of the earth."

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.—The following extract from a letter written by a young Greek of education who is now in Washington, to a friend in Boston, will be read with profound and painful interest: "I had very sad letters from home. Nine of my fellow scholars while in the college (the university of Athens) have been killed by the Turks. Three of them have been taken prisoners by the Turks and have been roasted at the fire. The Turks asked them to submit themselves to the Sultan, and give up the Christian faith, which they refused of course. The Pascha asked to see those three, and after he saw them he asked them to submit to the Sultan again, which they refused again; then he ordered his soldiers to take them away, to make fire, to roast them, and give them to the dogs, which they executed immediately. They were young men of education and spirit, graduates of the university, and spoke as many languages as I do, except English and Arabic. Two of them practiced law and one of them the civil engineering. They have died the death of the hero and they have slept their last sleep in the arms of Liberty."

DON'T COMPLAIN.—Don't complain of your birth, your training, your employment your hardships ; never fancy that you could be something if you only had a different lot or sphere assigned to you. God understands his own plans, and knows what you want better than you do. The very things you most deprecate as fatal limitations and want. What are probably what you most courageement, are probably vanity and dissipities, and it is nothing to dislike his medicines, or any certain proofs that they are poisons. No ! a truce to all such impatience. Choke that devilish envy which gnaws at your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others ; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will and do his word, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptation, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but really consistent with it.

GOOD ADVICE.—Some one says : Girls let us tell you a stubborn truth ! A young woman never looks so well to a sensible young man, as when dressed in a plain neat modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, meekness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance, be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance.

EVERY effort that children may be left to run wild in every sort of company and temptations for several years, and then it will be time enough to break them in. This mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would deal so with garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or a puppy on such a principle. Take notice parents—unless you till the new soil and throw in the good seed, the devil will have a crop of weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at the poor dear children, and think whether you will leave their safety or ruin at hazard, or whether you shall not train them up in the way they should go.

A BRIEF SERMON.—A Rochester clergyman made the following remarks in the pulpit on Sunday morning: "I am informed that a lady who attended a funeral in this church last Sunday, lost in this house, as she thinks, a valuable breastpin. I hope that the loser was not a member of this congregation; and that if any

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1867.

GOING WEST.

Every few days, some one of our subscribers drops into our office to order a lot of sale bills for himself or his neighbor preparatory to moving west. When questioned as to his motives for going west, the reply is, land is cheaper, opportunities are greater, the people are more enterprising. These people looking westward are always of one or the other of two classes. Young persons who, to use their own language, want to go where the people are wide awake; or older persons, who lacking enterprize themselves, hope by getting into live communities to be wafted on to fortune on the current of other people's energies. To both classes we would say, look before you leap, think before you move. Be sure that the same labor expended, the same energies put forth and the same hardships endured here would not yield you the same return as there. Thousands yearly leave good farms, comfortable homes and kind friends, in this and other parts of the State, to seek their fortunes in the far west. Many, dissatisfied with their western experience, return in a few years to find their former homes occupied by more prudent and thrifty men, while they themselves are poorer than when they first left the old homestead. Others succeed in their new homes and write glowing letters to old friends and acquaintances of the tempting prospects of the great west, but if they, wondering at the stolidity that keeps people among the hills of old Pennsylvania, conclude to visit their old home and see what is wrong, they generally find the friends they left behind them, quite as well off as themselves and sometimes a little better. Distance lends enchantment to the view in going west as well as in many other things. We would not deter any one from going where he is convinced he can succeed best in his calling whatever it may be. But Pennsylvania has not yet reached the maximum density of population consistent with the highest prosperity. This is the case not only in agricultural and mining pursuits but in the numberless other attending trades and professions. Even Bedford county is capable of sustaining double her present population and giving to all advantages of every kind superior to what the present population now enjoys. We are called slow and old fogy. So we will continue to be while the young and enterprising portion of our population yearly emigrates to the west. It is to the young we must look for enterprize and not to the old. It is the greater preponderance of young men in our Western States that give them their character for thrift and energy. There is not a farm in Bedford county on which twice as much labor and capital could not be expended with a two or threefold increase of profits. There is not a factory of any kind in the county possessing the requisite power where the machinery and hands employed might not be doubled with profit to the manufacturer, his employes and the community around about him. Energy in one branch of business begets energy in another, so thrift begets thrift. If our young men will stay at home and devote their time, talents, energies and capital to the development of our own resources we will soon cease to be called old fogy.

☞ THE Legislature of Pennsylvania has formally taken its position, with reference to the internal improvements of the State, on the old-fogy, stand-still, stay-at-home platform. A majority of the representatives of the people have, after great deliberation, expressed the opinion [illegible] have got railroads [illegible] something has *weighed* heavy on their minds, to incline them to this opinion and to give it authority in the shape of law. The people of all the Western part of the State, and no doubt also in other parts, are desirous of having another railroad, and capitalists stand ready to build it, but the Legislature, assembled at Harrisburg, after due consideration paid to the subject, lifts up its solemn voice and says in the awful and impressive language of prohibition, Thou shalt make no more railroads!—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Extraordinary assumption of power—Conflict between literary officials and citizens—The aid of Militia invoked—Impeachment of the officials contemplated!

EDITORS OF THE INQUIRER:

Our usually quiet, orderly and law-abiding people in this narrow valley, have been thrown into a fermentation of excitement, growing out of the assumption of power claimed in behalf of our board of school directors, who have been imposed upon and inducted into serious difficulties by scheming partizans, who would do well to attend to their own business, and respect the rights of others. The history of this conflict cannot be given in a brief newspaper article. Suffice it to say, that the grave error committed by the board, was the *exercise* of legislative powers, forgetful of the fact that they are only an executive body, and should simply carry into effect the school laws as furnished by proper authority.

Political feeling *unfortunately* was allowed to exert an *undue* influence in the selection of teachers. Instances of *partiality* and *injustice*, alas! were but too plainly apparent. One-fourth of the schools in the township thus far during the season, have been arbitrarily deprived of teachers, contrary to the desire of citizens, and the remonstrance of our county Superintendent. The districts thus deprived of schools, it is said are relieved from taxation for the purpose of paying teachers. An arrangement *unknown* to law. The board, *without* authority from court, legislature or citizens has proceeded to re-district the township, change the location of school houses, and reduce their number. The board has also levied what is regarded by many as an oppressive tax (13 mills on the dollar,) for building purposes. Inasmuch as the procedure involves the odious principles of "taxation without representation" and the exercise of governmental "authority without the consent of the governed." Our eminently democratic people, have become restive, and evince a disposition to maintain their civil, social and individual rights. A disposition which cannot fail to challenge the admiration of every enlightened and patriotic American citizen. It is rumored that eminent legal gentlemen, have been consulted to ascertain if the board possesses authority to enforce their dictum by the strong arm of military rule! It is to be hoped that this incipient rebellion will not assume the gigantic proportions of the famous "whisky insurrection."

The democratic spirit of "Little Berks" is thoroughly aroused, and prominent citizens it is said, seriously meditate the "impeachment" of the board. The literary gentlemen should certainly be taught that they are the servants of the people *not* their masters, and are held amenable to their constituents for their official acts. In this struggle the citizens are the aggrieved, not the aggressors.

JUSTICE.

February 13th, 1867.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1867.

The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment having passed both branches of the Legislature, has already been signed by Gov. Geary. This act has caused the copperheads to pour out the vials of their wrath upon His Excellency, and there is a general howling in the Democratic camp. This was not unlooked for. It has become a prominent duty for the Copperheads to become indignant whenever anything is done that is intended to aid in "making treason odious."

The Legislative Committees consisting of three members from each branch, appointed to investigate the truth of the charges of "corruption" circulated about the time of the late Senatorial election, has discharged its duties, and made an official report, in which it is stated that "no evidence was produced to implicate any member of the Legislature in the alleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished persons named in connection with the office of United States Senator therein involved."

The Legislature has passed a bill instructing the committee on public buildings to inquire into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence, and to present an estimate of the cost and plans if found desirable. The Executive Mansion is entirely to small and inconvenient for the uses to which it has been assigned, and the Legislature should see that some improvement is made without delay.

The 22nd of February—Washington's birth day—will doubtless be selected as the occasion upon which to place the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the celebrated Hancock chair, in the Hall of Independence, Philadelphia. Both these venerable relics have for many years occupied a place in the Capitol buildings in Harrisburg, but the present Legislature passed a bill directing their removal to Philadelphia, and henceforth they will form a part of the collection of old-time relics that will in the future attract thousands of visitors to the place where American Independence—"Liberty"—was first proclaimed. No more appropriate occasion could have been selected for their removal than the anniversary of the birth of the Father of His Country—the immortal Washington, whose achievements won for us the independence we have enjoyed for so many long years. In addition to this, the 22d of February is a holiday, by law, and the Legislature will not be in session, consequently many members, in addition to the Committee to be appointed for that special purpose, can participate in the exercises incident to placing the table and chair among the articles intended to be handed down to future generations, as having performed their part in "the days that tried men's souls."

Last Tuesday the members of the Senate and House resumed their duties, after having returned from a most delightful excursion to Pittsburg, where they visited the Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, Dixmont Hospital, and other institutions that are dependent upon the State for support. The trip was enjoyed by all who participated in it, and the institutions named were highly [illegible] with the visit from the [illegible] makers of the Commonwealth.

The Constitutional amendment having been ratified by both branches of the Legislature, is another evidence that Pennsylvania is loyal to the core. There was a great amount of speech-making in favor of, and against the amendment—speech-making that will hereafter damage and improve the strength of parties and the prospects of politicians. The Republicans in both branches of the Legislature took lofty and comprehensive positions during this debate. Their speeches show that the Republican leaders have marked out a straight line for partizan progress, and that they cannot deviate from it without doing violence to their own sense of right, and injustice to the fairest hopes of the nation. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders fairly proved their determination to resist the logic of events. They will neither see or learn, accept or respect, the truth that the power of the national government is destined to become the supreme law of the land—that that power is lodged in the people—that the people delegate it to their representatives, and that no movement on the part of the Government, no act to promote its prosperity, and no blow to defend its life, can be provided or struck without the sanction of Congress. This is all that this amendment really needs to establish—by punishing the treason which essayed the [illegible] ing unfailing guards against a recurrence of the same evil. Let us hope that the amendment will be ratified speedily by a sufficient number of States to render it effective, notwithstanding the opposition to it manifested by the traitors of the South and the copperheads of the North.

In the Senate, the other day, Mr. Stutzman presented petitions from citizens of Somerset county, asking for the repeal of the law taxing money at interest.

Also, petitions from citizens of the same county, asking for a free railroad law.

Also, a bill entitled an act in relation to the fees of notaries public in the counties of Bedford and Somerset. The committee on Judiciary Local, to which this bill was referred, has already reported the same, as committed.

The State Treasurer has made an estimate apportioning the $300,000 on personal property among the various counties. He puts down Bedford county for $1,708.60.

TOBY.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Williamsport *Bulletin* tells the following singular story: "One of the curiosities of the season is that of numerous grasshoppers appearing on the grass where the snow has melted off. Whether this phenomenon is general or only confined to particular localities, we are not able to state. Mr. H. S. Morse, who resides on Center street, caged several and brought them to our office. They were as lively as in midsummer. The grass in his yards is filled with these summer visitants. Who has seen winter grosshoppers elsewhere?

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

EX.-GOV. HUNT, of New York, died a few days ago.

GEORGE W. ELLERY, the last man living whose father signed the Declaration of Independence, died at Newport last week.

THE Long Bridge at Washington was carried away by the late flood. So the Capital is now short of a bridge.

THE wife of Daniel E. Sickles, famous or infamous the country throughout a few years since, died in New York city on the 6th.

GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent banker, has given the sum of $2,100,000 to be applied to the education of Southern youth, black as well as white.

STATE Treasurer Kemble advertises for a new State loan, to be devoted to the reduction of over-due gold interest bearing State securities.

THE remaining portion of the Table Rock at Niagra Falls fell on Tuesday. Fortunately, at this season of the year, no one was on it.

MISS MARY HARRIS, who shot her seducer, Burroughs, in the treasury building two years ago, has just been admitted to the Insane Asylum, says a Washington special.

Two apprentices, who went out for a sail in the small boat of a vessel lying at a Philadelphia pier, were picked up three days afterward one hundred miles out at sea.

A PROPOSITION was made in the Missouri Senate, on Tuesday, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" whenever it occurs in that instrument.

FENIAN CONGRESS.—A great Fenian Congress will meet at Utica, New York, on the 26th inst. It is understood that business of very special importance will be transacted by that body.

MRS. HENRY JOHNSON, late Miss Harriet Lane, has just given birth to a son, who has been christened James Buchanan. Poor little innocent! He will have a heavy load to carry through life.

IN Vienna the snow is removed as fast as it falls, at an enormous expense. All the men out of work are employed to sweep the streets. Some people would prefer clean streets and despotism to liberty and slush.

A St. Louis German gentleman recently displayed his paternal tenderness by dying and leaving one dollar to each of his children and half a million to his widow. It is pretty certain that widow was a second wife.

IT has been decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, that a married woman's clothing belongs to her husband. The question whether an unmentionable garment of a married man's clothing may be properly worn by the wife, is still undecided.

THE librarian of the New York Port Society has found a sailor who once mined in California; and spent twenty-five thousand dollars, bullion, in rum. The whiskey men ought to be made to pension him for life.

THE Great Eastern is fitting for the Paris exposition excursion scheme. There will be a smoking room on deck, plenty of space in the state rooms, four hundred sofas and two thousand berths. Single fare is one hundred dollars in gold for berths in large rooms.

ONLY five thousand bales of cotton were raised in Madison county, Alabama, last year but the present season from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand are promised. Strange how those tree niggers will work sometimes. They must do it out of spite—just to prove their former appreciative owners were in the habit of neglecting strict regard for truth.

A MAN advertised lately to forward, on receipt of postage stamps, "sound practical advice, that would be applicable at any time and to all persons and conditions of life." On receipt of the stamps, he sent his victim the following: "Never give a boy a penny to watch your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."

THE *Herald's* Washington special says: The decision of the Court of Claims at Washington, in the case of allowance for servants to officers of the army from the first of May, 1864, to the third of March, 1865, entitles the officer who served during that period to four dollars extra for each servant employed being the difference per month between eleven dollars and sixteen dollars, the amount which should have been paid.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has arrived from the City of Mexico January 19th. The Liberal advance was then at San Felipe, and opposition under Quiroga at Derles Mejia is still sick at Quarotaro. Miramon, with a force not exceeding 3500, was in Guanajato, and it was rumored was preparing to attempt the recovery of San Luis occupied by one of the Liberal Generals with an equal force, Escabedo at the head of as many more, was at Matchuela, moving to reinforce the Liberals. His position seemed sufficiently secure and he was concentrating in ample force for the reoccupation of the Capital A Liberal force was within 200 miles of Mexico.

The Capital was in a panic in view of the speedy dissolution of the Empire and Imperial forced loan of one million dollars. Alarm was felt at the prospect of the interregnum subject of Marquise, and the French till Juarez could occupy the city. The French had also been asked to surrender the city to Parflori Diaz. This was not impossible.

The papers were publishing as the expressed opinion of Bazaine that as the choice of Mexico appeared indisputable for the Republic the the Emperor ought not to remain.

The Imperial chief of police was arrested by Bazaine for demanding the release of a prominent Liberal, who was seized by the Government for political reasons. Goods detained by the Custom House in Mexico for Vera Cruz duties already paid to the French, were released by the French by force of arms.

The ruptur between the Government and its protectors appears complete. The remainder of the French were expected to leave the capital by the 15th of this month. It was understood by the best informed that the emperor would probably leave before, escorted by the Austrian troops.

IT is stated that the coming Spring will witness a larger emigration from Northern Europe to this country than has ever before occurred. In view of this fact the legislatures of several of the northwestern States are discussing propositions looking to some action that shall secure to them some of the benefits of this immigration. In the Indiana legislature a bill has been introduced for the appointment of a Board of Emigration, consisting of five members, for this purpose. In the Minnesota legislature it is proposed to print a hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, setting forth the inducements which that State presents to such emigrants. The Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* urges similar action by the legislature of that State.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

We have been requested to give place to the following call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 26th inst. In addition to the names appended, the call was signed by a large number of Senators and Representatives, and by hundreds of clergymen and other citizens in various parts of the State:

ARM! ARM! TO THE RESCUE!

Intemperance is running away with the nation. It is estimated that *sixty thousand* die annually, *one hundred housand* go to prison, *one hundred thousand* to the almshouse, *five hundred murders* and *four hundred suicides* are committed every year, through this fell appetite for strong drink. What a fearful record of crime and death! What untold misery, disorder and discord, woe and weeping, attendant upon such a record!

Earth has no ambition that is not engulphed by it, nor hope that is not blasted; no tie that is not broken; no sanctuary that is not invaded; no friend, kinsman, brother, wife or child that is not forgotten; and no fibre of human agony which is not wrung. God has created no mind that can *safely* challenge combat with the appetite.

How would he be esteemed a benefactor who would deliver a sinking nation from *famine, pestilence,* or the *sword?* But here is an evil that surpasses either, in the comprehensiveness of its devastations—destroys more lives, produces more misery, consumes more substance, and ruins *soul* as well as body—an evil that is constantly at work, while they are but occasional visitors, and instead of wearing itself out as they do, or of growing weak with age, his giant of intemperance but grows the stronger and more active, spreading everywhere in his track, wounds and tears, death and perdition.

To suppress such an evil must be the highest philanthropy. If Peter the Hermit was fired with indignation because of the desecrations which the infidel had brought upon Jerusalem, and marshaled and led on a mighty host for the rescue of the Holy land, shall not we arm for the rescue, because of desolations wrought by this greatest foe of humanity? Every bone of the mountain pile of human skeletons around the fountains of King Alcohol calls to the living, Arm! Arm! for the rescue!

And to devise measures for the dethronement of this demon monster, to drive away the destroyer, shut down the flood gates, and remove from our surviving Kindred and fellow countrymen the sources of temptation we the undersigned, hereby call upon all friends of Temperance throughout the State, to meet in Convention in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesay, the 26th day of February, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Francis Jordan, Secretry of State.
L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, and several hundred others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The *World's* Washington special says: It is learned from the Republican Congressmen who had a conference last night with the President, that the latter seems inclined to favor the Blaine amendment as a compromise between the Executive and Congress on the reconstruction question, but with the modification that it shall demand impartial suffrage from the South in place of universal suffrage.

The *Times'* special says: William Heinstreet is the stenographer charged with selling the testimony of the New York Custom House investigation to outside parties, and to Collector Smythe in particular. He is under arrest. He says Smythe paid him twenty five or fifty cents a page. Among the evidence thus stolen is that of Mr. Brown, Collector Smythe's private Secretary. The testimony secured in this case has caused much excitement among certain parties some of whom treaten Hurlburt, Chairman of the Commitee, with political slaughter.

The Ways and Mean Committee have finished the drug section in the tariff bill without material changes it came from the Senate.

The *Tribune's* special says there are yet hopes that a compromise between the President and Congress will be effected.

The tariff bill will not be ready to report before Monday next.

The loan bill will not be considered in Committee until the midle of next week.

Depopulation of the South.

According to the offial census of Alabama, taken last year by the New York *Sun*, the population of that State is about eighteen thousand less than it was in 1860. From the time Alabama was admitted into the Union, in 1819, upo 1860, the population had been steadily increasing at the rate of about five per cent per annum, at which rate there would have been now 1,200,000 inhabitants, instead of which the census shows only 945,000. The total loss to Alabama, according to the above figures, is about a quarter of a million—the present population being so much less than it would have been had not the war interrupted its growth. Supposing all the Southern States to have been subjected to the same depopulating influences, the aggregate loss of population would amount to over two millions; and this estimate is rather probably under the mark than over it. The causes for this falling off are various. Many men were killed in battle, many emigrated to Canada and Europe, and not a few who had gone South from the North returned here on the approach of war. There, too, immigration has been almost suspended for the past six years; and even now the uncertain condition of political affairs in the South prevents many emigrants from choosing that country for their home. This cause alone must keep away from the South all who seek in America a refuge from the political wrongs [illegible] That democratic freedom for which this nation was distinguished in times past certainly will not attract settlers to the Southern States.

MR. DAVIS.—A gentleman who has just returned from Fortress Monroe says from personal knowledge, that the health of Jefferson Davis is much better than it has been for six months past that he is allowed free intercourse with visitors, but avoids all conversation with reference to political affairs and to his own condition as a prisoner. He has full range of the grounds of the fort, and lives as comfortably as any of the State officers.

AT St. Joseph, Missouri, on Sunday a man who was in prison upon the charge of bigamy, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The next day in the same town, a man committed suicide by shooting himself through the head because he had a faithless wife. What an infinitude of foolishness and crime women, or rather men's infatuation with them, is responsible for.

BRAZILLIAN agents are unusally active in all our large cities seeking to induce people to try their fortunes in the diamond regions and on the fertile pampas of South America. All such schemes are humbugs; and Brazil is as far inferior to our own boundless domains in inducements to emigrants as she is inferior to the United States in political institutions, civilization, and all that makes a country desirable to dwell in.

INDUSTRY is always profitable. A Maine newspaper relates that a boy in that State, who, some years ago amused himself by planting apple seeds, last year netted a profit of $700 from his orchard.

A REMARKABLE PURSUIT AND CAPTURE. The *Denver News* gives an account of one of the most remarkable pursuits, resulting in the eventful capture of the runaways, which is recorded in criminal annals!

On the 7th of November, 1865, two men Dr. Hamilton and Eugene Hamilton with numerous aliases, robbed Rockwell & Co.,s bank at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, of about $180,000 in money and bonds. Last summer they turned up in Colorado, and were in and about Denver for some two months.

By some accident, a Mr. Van Trees, a detective of Denver, got track of them, and they becoming aware of it, left. Mr. Van Trees and a Mr. Cozzens then began the chase which lasted five months, when the criminals were overtaken and arrested at El Paso, Mexico. In Texas they were rescued by a mob, but recaptured. On their way up, at Los Pos Pinos, New Mexico, a woman who was with them claimed to be the wife of one of the prisoners, attempted to poison Mr. Van Trees but failed.

The Hamiltons were safely confined in Denver for a few days, but are ere this on their way to the East, where their captors will receive a rich reward for their successful pursuit and capture.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.—The public have for some time been aware of a project to lay another ocean cable between this country and Europe. The line is to start from some point on our coast—say at Cape Charles—running thence to the Burmuda Islands, from that point to the Azores, and finally landing at Lisbon, in Portugal. The company have made their contracts for a cable of superior construction and material. It is claimed that the laying of the line between the points mentioned involves much less labor, expense and risk than that of the British company. That there is but little danger of failure in this respect is evident from the fact that established companies agree to complete the work taking the responsibility of failure. Another advantage in this line will be that if one section of the cable is broken the others are not rendered useless. The company have also completed their arrangements with the governments in authority in the islands forming the way stations, and also with that of Portugal, so that the work of laying the cable will soon begin.—*N. Y. Post.*

SOME of the admirers of Gen. Grant have just had made for them a splendid improved rifle, which they intend to present to him. It is a highly finished weapon and was made expressly for nice shooting. The entire rifle and every part including the case and apparatus, are made of American materials. The breech is of highly polished fine black walnut, and the stock is ornamented with solid silver mountings, which surround the inscription. "To Lieut, Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., Presented by his Friends,—." The barrel is made of fine cast steel, richly inlaid with gold. Its length, including the patent muzzle, is twenty eight inches, and it carries forty conical balls to the pound. Its entire cost is $800, and it was gotten up by a firm in Mansfield, Massachusetts. In the hands of a practised marksman it has put a ball into a given spot ten consecutive shots, and is regarded by good judges to be one of the best rifles ever produced in this country.

AN OLFACTORY QUESTION.—A Washington correspondent says: "It is dreadful to sit in either of the galleries at the capitol. The colored population of both sexes are sandwiched in between white folks, and there is a streak of lean and a streak of fat all around, with an odor about equal to that of a slaughter house." How much more dreadful to sit in a close dining room, at a watering place hotel, on a sweltering day in July, and have a stout servitor of African descent in close proximity all the time The perfume there must be awful.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866.6m

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Samuel Snyder, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ISAAC L. SNYDER, Adm'r.
January 25, 1867:6t

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye,* but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow:1y

1867. J. B. F. 1867.
BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR
Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has
RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,
At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line
CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.
He has a full line of
DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which have been
Purchased at very low Prices,
and will be sold at a very small advance.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Jan 18, 1867.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	$10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants	6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests	3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 30 cts to $2.50 per best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just received a splendid lot of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,
CLOAKS and FURS,
Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.
Nov. 9 3m.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONNELL, dec'd. Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr.,
Jan11:6t Administrator

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
Reduction in Prices.
O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 15, 3t. Bedford Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

☞ The undersigned, desirous of migrating to Colorado, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in East Providence township, Bedford county, and situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, two miles East of Juniata Crossings, and within thre-fourths of a mile of the located route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, his
Valuable Real Estate,
ON
THURSDAY, the 28th of March next,
at ONE o'clock P. M., consisting of about
250 ACRES of Arable Land,
of which, 170 acres are cleared and in a
HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,
upon which over
10,000 Bushels of Lime
have been applied within the last ten years; and enclosed for the most part, with substantial post fencing—and upon which is erected a Large and Commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
with all the necessary Farm Outbuildings, prominently and comfortably situated, with beautiful surroundings of
Shade Trees & Shrubbery.
and all properly enclosed.
Adjoining the above is a
A Large Apple Orchard,
in excellent bearing condition, all choice and selected fruit. Also, a fine variety of small fruits, consisting of
Cherries, Plums, Grapes,
&c. &c.
The fields are well arranged, and nearly all well watered with never failing Spring, making the property desirable for
STOCK RAISING.
The
TIMBER LAND
consists for the most part of
LARGE WHITE PINE—
interspersed with
OAK AND CHESTNUT,
sufficient for fencing and fuel purposes—in the centre of which, and located upon a good stream of water, and by the side of the Turnpike, is erected
A SAW MILL.
Upon which a good business can be done owing to its proximity to the
WHITE PINE TIMBER—
not only upon this property but those adjoining
The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property to all persons desirous of examing the same, and if desired,
WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,
at any time previous to the day announced; and give possession of the realty and part of the mansion at once, and the balance in a reasonable time.

Conditions of Public Sale will be $1000 in hand, and the balance of the purchase money in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds; upon which a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed, upon payment in cash. Title is indisputable, for which a general warrantee deed will be given.

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.
Feb. 15, ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw-mill containg circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water; there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.

No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the saw-mill is one of the finest in the country, and there is a large quantity of yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportaton to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber; besides there is an immense quantity of rock oak bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.

TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
feb 15:4w. Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 4:6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John B. Kochendarfer, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

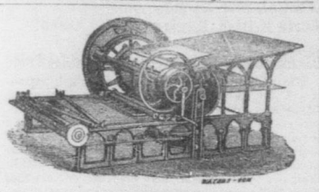
JOHN Z. KOCHENDARFER,
JACOB Z. KOCHENDARFER,
Jan. 25, 1867. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Karns, of East Providence tp., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
E. Providence.
DAN'L SPARKS,
W. Providence
Jan.11:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WALTER, deceased. —Letters of Administratiou, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said est

Bedford Inquirer.



☞ Those of our friends who desire gratuitous *"puffs"* are respectfully referred to the Steam Mill. It is decidedly the greatest *"puffer"* about town.

☞ A bill for the incorporation of the Morrison's Cove Railroad, is now pending in the Legislature. This road is to run from Pattonsville, in this county, to Newry, Blair county. We hope that the bill may pass and that the "Covers" will go to work without delay to construct the road.

☞ A letter will be found in another column, on the school difficulty, now existing in Cumberland Valley. The letter is not as explicit as we would like it to be. If we understand the matter properly, we are under the impression that the present School Board means well, though it may be mistaken in regard to the extent of its powers.

☞ A number of persons called upon us during last week and the beginning of this, and paid up the old score, or a year in advance, all such will please accept our thanks. We would have been pleased to have seen many more familiar faces who owe us a trifle which we stand very much in need of, but we hope they will be to see us ere long.

☞ Court was quite throng last week and continued in session until late on Saturday, and yet quite a number of cases were not reached. The Quarter Sessions were not cleared up until late on Thursday evening. Commonwealth business appears to be fearfully on the increase. The Special Court has also been well attended up to the time we go to press.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the card of J. Henry Hutton, who is now located with Shumway, Chandler & Co., boot and shoe dealers No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia, in to-day's paper. This is the largest shoe house in Philadelphia and its reputation second to none. Give Henry a call, he will be pleased to see all merchants from this section.

Bridge swept away.—The old Hopewell bridge, at Hopewell, this county, was swept away on last Thursday or Friday night by the gorging of a large quantity of ice on the Furnace dam, which swept everything in its way. The piers of the bridge gave way below it, leaving a wide gap which will have to be replaced before Hopewell can resume communication with Woodcock Valley. It is said that it will cost $3000 to replace the bridge in a substantial and safe condition.

☞ Here is something worth studying. If any of our readers can solve it, and *feel* the point, they are at perfect liberty to do so.

A PUZZLE.

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R Y O U R
P A P E
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Temperance Lecture.—The great popular Temperance Lecturer, Uniac, of Boston, paid this place a visit on last Saturday, and lectured to a crowded Court House on Saturday evening and a still more densely crowded Church on Sunday evening. It was such a treat as we seldom receive up here in the mountains. Many passages in his lecture were grand and carried conviction to the soul. Mr. Uniac has only been engaged as a Lecturer for two or three years and is still quite a young man, and with proper care he will in a few years stand at the head of the profession.

Every Saturday for February 23, contains "In King Arthur's Land," by the Author of "John Halifax," "The Cretan Insurrection,' "Charles Edward and the Countess of Albany," part I., "Black Sheep," by Edmund Yates; "Ozone," by J. Zimmerman: Hareem Life at Cairo; The Labard Inn, Southwark; Silcote of Silcotes, by Henry Kingsley; Emile de Girardin, An Irish Lyric. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston Mass.

The New York Weekly Magazine for February 23. Contents: "From the Earth to the Moon," an after dinner story: "The Lion in the Path," A tale of a Tiger; Birds of Prey Victor Hugo's Christmas Fete; The Village on the Cliff; Adventures of John Law; Jottings for the Week; General Miscellany. Published by Alfred Gage & Co., 77 Beekman street, New York.

Harper's Magazine for February contains The Dodge Club, or Staly in 1859, Personal Recollections of the War; If I were Rich; Two Hundred Thousand Spiders; Our Expected Guests; A Brace of Boys; Rum Creeters is Women, The Virginians in Texas; Laura's Lovers; How we get our News; Alexander T. Stewart; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly record of current Events; Editor's Drawer. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Eclectic, for February, 1867, contains an admirable selection of papers from the foreign periodicals. The present number is adorned by the fine face of Baron Leibig, the distinguished German Chemist. The principal articles are: The Church in the Catacombs; Conventional Laws of Society; In a Gondola; Allen Cunningham; New Dramatists of the last Century; M. Guizot's Meditations; Poetry; Notes on Art and Science; book notices, &c., &c. Published at No 5, Beekman street, New York.

The Westminister Review for January presents an attractive table of contents, viz: "The battle of Sadova, and Military Organization" being a brief review of a work inspired by the events of the late military campaign of Prussia, and the invasion and occupation of Bohemia. "The Ethics of Aristotle," "The Ladies' Petition," "Winckelmann." "Irish University Education," "Edmund Spencer," "Social Reform in England," "Reform and Reformers" and "Contemporary Literature" covering some forty pages, in which are discussed the merits of a large number of recent publications, embracing Theology, Philosophy, Art, Science, Politics, Travels, History, Biography, Belles Lettres, &c. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 33 Walker street, New York.

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were reached and disposed of in the Quarter Sessions last week:

Commonwealth vs. Wm. M. Defibaugh.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth Price, returned by H. Nicodemus. Ignored.

Same vs. Morris Graham.—Indictment for obtaining goods under False Pretences, on oath of David Karns. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nolle prosequi* on payment of costs.

Same vs. Jacob A. Sleek.—Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Geo. W. Gates; returned by Justice Nicodemus. *Nol. pros.* allowed.

Same vs. Wm M. Earnest.—Indictment for Escape, on oath of James Corboy; returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to enter *nol. pros.* on payment of costs.

Same vs. Matthias Reighard.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary Corboy; returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Tried, convicted and sentenced.

Same vs. David Griffith and Augustus Ann Griffith.—Indictment for Assault and Battery and surety of the Peace, on oath of Franklin M. Griffiith; returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to enter *nol. pros.* on payment of costs.

Same vs. Jacob Rinard.—Indictment for Forgery, on oath of James Heffner; returned by Justice Mann. True bill. Tried and convicted.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jos. McElnay; returned by Justice Deatrick. True bill. Tried, convicted and sentenced.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment for Conspiracy to escape, and Breach of Prison. True bill. Dismissed by the Court.

Same vs. Rebecca Karns.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Morris Graham; returned by Justice Johnson. Dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. James McDonald, Henry McDonald, Philip Holmes.—Indictment for disturbing the Peace, on oath of Daniel Groce; returned by Justice Stock. True bill against James McDonald. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nol. pros.* as to Henry McDonald and Philip Holmes.

Same vs. Jacob Baker.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Nancy Benton; returned by M. F. Stock.

Same vs. Philip Holmes.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of John Reed; returned by Justice Stock. *Nol. pros.* entered

Same vs. Johnson Barnes.—Indictment for Burglary; returned by Justice Nicodemus, on oath of George Mardorff. A true bill. Arraigned, tried and the Jury not being able to agree was discharged.

Same vs. John Little.—Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Frank Cook; returned by Justice Nicodemus. *Nol. pros.* entered.

Same vs. Geo. W. Palmer.—Indictment for Maliciously and Wantonly abusing animals, on oath of John Little; returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to enter *nol. pros.*

Same vs. Jas. Key alias James Kallihan.—Indictment for Assault and Battery, with intent to kill, on oath of Geo McDaniel; returned by Justice Lingenfelter. A true bill. Process awarded for Moore Barks. Both arraigned, tried and convicted. A motion was made in arrest of Judgment and for new trial.

Same vs. Rebecca Karns.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Morris Graham; returned by Justice Nicodemus. Dismissed by the Court.

Same vs. William Chisholm.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Dr. A. C. V. McNeal; returned by Justice Ensley, of Fulton county. True bill. Arraigned, tried and convicted.

Same vs. Hannah Deal.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Dr. A. C. V. McNeal; returned by Justice Ensley, of Fulton county. True bill. Verdict—not guilty.

Same vs. James Baum.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Henry Weaver; returned by Justice Walter. True bill. Verdict—guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Same vs. David Ake, Jr.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Nancy Brown; returned by Justice Wright. Recognizance forfeited and respited to next term.

Same vs. Thos. Lane and David Walt.—No. 5, August sessions, 1863. Larceny. True bill. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nol. pros.* as to Thos. Lane.

Same vs. Thomas Lane and David Walt and William Fitch.—No. 28, August Sessions, 1863. Assault with intent to kill. Leave granted to enter *nol. pros.* as to Thos. Lane.

Same vs. David Walt and Thos. Lane.—No. 43, August Sessions, 1863. Indictment, on oath of John Aldstadt. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nol. pros.* as to Thomas Lane.

Same vs. David Walt and Thomas Lane and William Fitch.—No. 29, August Sessions, 1863. Assault with intent to rob. Thos. Lane arraigned, and verdict not guilty.

Same vs. Same.—No. 30, August Sessions, 1863. Assault with deadly weapons. Verdict—not guilty.

Same vs. Morris Graham.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Rebecca Karns; returned by Justice Johnson. Dismissed and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. John H. Greenough.—Indictment for selling Liquors without License, on oath of Rebecca Jones; returned by Justice Fluck. Not a true bill.

Same vs. James Harvey.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Margaret Naugle; returned by Justice Fluck. Continued.

Same vs. Andrew Tetweiler.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jacob Z. Kochenderfer; returned by Justice ———. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nol. pros.* District Attorney being of opinion that the indictment cannot be sustained.

Same vs. Robert Barnes.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Shannon Kennedy; returned by justice Nicodemus. True bill. Arraigned, tried and convicted.

Same vs. David Madara.—Indictment for Assault and battery. True bill. Process awarded.

Blackwood for January, 1867, Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 38 Walker street, New York, has been for some time on our table. With the exception of an ill-natured and ill-written article entitled, "Women and Children in America," evidently from the pen of an ex-rebel and slaveholder metamorphosed into a British tory, the papers of this number are excellent. There is an admirable article on the recent campaign in Western Germany. The other papers are: "Our Naval Defences, where are We;" Conington's Translation of the Æneid; Cornelius O'Dowd; Nina Balatka, concluded; Brownlows part 1.

A Sad Accident.—John Harrison Typper Drowned.—"L" writes us, under date of Hopewell, Feb. 18, 1867, the particulars of this sad event:—"I feel it my sad duty to acquaint you of the deep gloom that has fallen upon our community, by the sudden death by drowning, of Mr. Harry Typper, of this place, and formerly of Martinsburg, Blair county, between three and four, this afternoon. The circumstances connected with this melancholy event are as follows:—The great "ice freshet," that occurred on last Friday morning, carried away two spans of the county bridge here, which entirely cuts off communication between us and Yellow Creek settlement. The citizens of Hopewell in connection with our Yellow Creek friends, immediately got to work to construct a temporary ferry, for our mutual benefit and accommodation.

Mr. Typper with his usual zeal and energy, which was characteristic of the man, when he could be the means of furthering the interest and convenience of others, applied himself to the accomplishment of this object.

A wire rope was procured that was stretched from the remaining span of the bridge to the opposite shore, and by this means the boat was to be taken back and forth—the current being too swift for any other mode. The ropes were adjusted, and three persons beside himself got into the boat to try the experiment of taking the boat to the opposite shore. When about one-third way across, the pulley to which the rope was attached, refused to work, and it was found necessary to get the boat back to the place of starting; in doing this, however, the rope, by some means got loose from the boat, and Mr. Typper with two others, was thrown into the water—the two succeeded in getting into the boat again, but he held on to the rope that had got loose from the boat and that was attached to the wire rope. He was not able to swim and the boat in the meantime was being carried down stream by the current. It was still hoped by those watching the exciting scene, that the men in the boat would reach him before he would be forced by the rushing water to let go. But notwithstanding their manful exertions to rescue him from from his perilous situation, they were too late, his hold was loosed, and he sank to rise no more, and what adds still more to the sadness of his friends, his body up to this time, has not been rescued.

He was about thirty years old, and has been in the employ of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., since the winter of 1861, and his services, and his devoted attention to their interest, was highly appreciated by them.

Harry, as he was familiarly called, had endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the community, by his genial disposition, kindness of heart, and in short all the noble qualities that constitute one of "nature's noblemen," and we all feel as if we had lost a brother. To say we regret his sudden death, but feebly expresses the deep sadness, which seems to have settled on all.

He leaves an aged christian mother, wife and child to mourn his untimely end. He was a model son, husband and citizen.

"To know him was to love him,
To name him but, to praise."

The Herald of Health for February contains, besides the usual articles on health, some excellent papers by Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher and others. Miller Wood & Co., Publishers, New York. $2 per annum.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Samuel Moorhead, of Greenville, Indiana county, was run over by the cars at Huntingdon, on the 1st inst., and was instantly killed.

Hon. C. V. Culver, of Reno fame, was tried in the Franklin county court last week for embezzlement, and was acquitted.

The sum of $4,303 has been raised in Altoona toward the erection of a soldiers' monument.

A boy who carried the mail between Punxutawney, Jefferson county, and Kittanning, Armstrong county has been missing for several days.

Thomas M'Camant, Esq., of Hollidaysburg has been appointed Chief Clerk, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg.

On the 1st inst., Mr. McCamant presented a petetion in the House of Representatives for a railroad from Pattonsville to Newry, through M'Kee's Gap.—*Blair county Whig.*

An incendiary fired the barn of Jacob Kunkle, of Burrell township, Westmoreland county, which was consumed with all its contents, consisting of hay, oats, two threshing machines, a feed mill, farming untensils, four head of horses, two cows and a wagon.

Fire—The dwelling house of Mr. John Saunders, on the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, in Munster township, Cambria co., was burned to the ground, together with its contents, on Thursday last. The flames are supposed to have been communicated to the building from a defective flue. No insurance.

On Monday evening, near the railroad depot, Hollidaysburg, Captain J. W. Dougherty, late of the 48th Pennsylvania volunteers, was severely injured by two cuts in the bowels immediately above the abdomen. The Captain's wounds it is thought, will prove fatal. An Irishman named Mathew Fern is in custody, charged with the stabbing.

Barn Burned.—The barn belonging to Mr. Henry Aughey, in Licking Creek Valley, Juniata county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, with all its contents. It contained twenty-two head of cattle, nearly all last year's crop, and about twenty tons of hay. Insurance only four hundred dollars. A little boy living with Mr. Aughey was in the habit of carrying matches, and it is supposed that he was playing with them in the barn, and thus kindled a fire that he was unable to extinguish.

Attempt of a Mother to Drown Herself and two Children.—The Johnstown *Democrat* has an account of a singular affair where a woman named Mary Bath, residing in that vicinity, attempted to drown herself and two children. On Saturday, last, after preparing breakfast, and while her husband was eating, Mrs. Bath went to the sleeping apartment, and taking two of her youngest children, aged two years, and six months, respectively, out of bed and wrapping her dress around them, she went to the well and either jumped or crawled in. She was soon missed and assistance called, and after considerable labor they were all rescued, but in a drowning condition. The mother and the eldest child were restored to animation, but the babe is in a critical condition. No cause is assigned to justify this rash act.

The Twenty-second of February.—We celebrate this day, the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country. It is to be regretted that no public demonstration is made to commemorate this day. Formerly it was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. Military companies paraded the streets, balls were given in the evening and everything betokened the sincere veneration in which the name of the Father of his Country was held. But the day now goes by as unheeded as any other ordinary period of twenty-four hours in the Calendar. A literary friend who is a reverent and enthusiastic admirer of Washington has sent us for publication the following tribute to his memory:

WASHINGTON.

THE DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY,
THE FOUNDER OF LIBERTY,
THE FRIEND OF MAN.

History and Tradition are explored in vain
For a Parallel to his Character.
In the Annals of Modern Greatness
He stands alone,
And the noblest Names of Antiquity
Lose their lustre in his Presence.

Born the Benefactor of Mankind,
He was signally endowed with all the Qualities
Appropriate to his *Illustrious Career.*
Nature made him *Great,*
And, Heaven directed,
He made *himself Virtuous.*

Called by his Country to the *Defence* of her *Soil,*
And the *Vindication* of her Liberties,
He led to the field
Her Patriotic Armies;
And displaying in rapid and brilliant succession
The United Powers
Of *Consummate Prudence*
And Heroic Valor,
He Triumphed in Arms
Over the most Powerful Nations
Of Modern Europe:
His Sword giving *Freedom to America,*
His Counsels breathing *Peace to the World.*

After a short repose
From the *tumultous vicissitudes*
Of a Sanguinary War,
The commanding energies of
Washington
Were again destined to a *new career*
Of *Glory* and *Usefulness.*
The Civic Wreath
Was spontaneously placed
By the *Gratitude* of the *Nation*
On the brow of the Deliverer of his Country.
He was twice *solemnly invested*
With the powers of *Supreme Magistracy,*
By the *unanimous voice*
Of a *Free People;*
And in his Exalted and Arduous Station
His *Wisdom* in the *Cabinet*
Transcended the *Glories of the Field.*

The *Destinies* of *Washington*
Were now complete.
Having passed the meridian of a *Devoted Life,*
Having founded on the Pillars
Of National Independence
The Splendid Fabric
Of a *Great Republic,*
And having firmly established
The Empire of the West,
He solemnly deposited on the *Altar of his Country,*
His *Laurels* and his *Sword,*
And retired to the *shades*
Of Private Life.
A *Spectacle so New* and so *Sublime*
Was contemplated by *Mankind*
With the *Profoundest Admiration,*
And the name of Washington,
Adding new *Lustre* to *Humanity,*
Resounded
To the remotest regions of the Earth.

Magnanimous in Youth,
Glorious through Life,
Great in Death;
His highest Ambition
The *Happiness* of *Mankind,*
His noblest *Victory*
The *Conquest of Himself.*
Bequeathing to America
The *Inheritance* of his *Fame,*
And building his *Monument*
In the *Hearts of his Countrymen,*
He lived
The *Ornament* of the Eighteenth Century;
He Died
Lamented by a Mourning World.

MARRIED

At the public house of Judge Eicholtz, in Woodberry, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. FREDERICK HARTMAN to Miss SALLIE MOCK, both of Woodberry, Bedford co.

By Rev. B. A. Cooper, at his residence in Clearville, Feb. 14th, Mr. JOHN REDINGER of Southampton tp. to Miss LUCINDA CALHOUN, daughter of John C. Calhoun of East Providence township.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. DAVID PRICE to Miss MATTIE WYON, both of South Woodberry tp.

On the 7th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE KOONS to Miss ANN MARGARET WISEGARVER, both of Bedford township.

On the 29th of January, by Rev. J. H. Donaldson, at the house of the brides' brother, Mr. Benj. Heiner, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, to Miss REBECCA HEINER, all of Bedford county, Pa.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulent which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Feb. 1:1m.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two, likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ca. mo. 1 yr.

The Lightning Lamp.—*The Greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rainsburg, on the 6th of November, 1866, and surpasses all other light in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to me at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

C. F. HETZEL.

Feb. 15, 1m.

An election will be held at the Public House of Emanuel Brosius, in the Borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday the 4th day of March, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

feb 22:3t T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Rupp & Shannon, Bankers,
Bedford, Pa.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Franklin South, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb22;6w MARY ANN SOUTH, Admr.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Henry Keyser, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Keyser, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb23:6w WM. H. KEYSER, Adm'r.

To Bridge Builders.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1866, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, at the town of Hopewell, in Broad Top township.

Plan and specifications will be exhibited at Hopewell on the day of letting.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
Commissioners.

Attest: John G. Fisher, Clerk.
Feb. 22, 3t.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

The subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at the Forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, in Southampton tp, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of said deceased, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND situate in said township, adjoining lands of Abraham S. Bennett, Abner Tewell and Moses Tewell, containing 179 acres and 30 perches nett measure. This tract is mountain land, has on it a log dwelling house and some cleared land, and will be sold on the 19th. ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel S. Bennett, George S. Bennett and others, containing 88 acres and 150 perches, nett. This tract is situate on the forks of Fifteen Mile Creek, and has thereon erected two log dwelling houses, a double log barn, shedded all round, with two large threshing floors, and other outbuildings; about 35 or 40 acres cleared and in cultivation, and will be sold on the 19th, on the premises. One other TRACT OF LAND, in the same township, known as the "Wigfield tract," adjoining lands of James Murphy, Philip Moss' heirs and others; containing 67 acres and 12 perches, and will be sold on the 19th. Also, one TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, on Tussey's mountain, in the same township, adjoining lands of Solomon Smith and others, containing 258 acres and 7 perches, nett measure. This tract will be sold on the 19th. Also, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Clearville, Monroe township, one containing 1 acre and 100 perches, and the other 37 perches, nett. These lots will be sold on the 20th on the premises.

TERMS: One-half in hand on the 1st of April, when possession will be given, the balance in one year without interest.

☞ The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 19th and 1 o'clock P. M. on the 20th.

GEORGE S. BENNETT,
ARTEMAS S. BENNETT.

Feb. 22, ts.

1867. Eclectic Magazine. 1867.

Beautiful Embellishments. Fine Steel Engravings.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,
selected from

London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Revue de Deux Moodes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University, Belgravia.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

New Volume begins January, 1867.

The January Number of the Eclectic for 1867 begins the Fifth Volume of the new series, and its proprietor confidently hopes that it will excel any of the preceding volumes. The field of its selection has already been enlarged by several new publications, just begun; and with the great and increasing resources at its command, the Editor hopes to make the Eclectic a necessity to every intelligent reader.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Splendid Premium Engraving of George Washington.

As "Our First Commander-in-Chief," engraved in line and stipple from an original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, Esq., given to each new subscriber to the Eclectic for 1867, who will send his name and the pay for one year, Five Dollars.

TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.

One Copy, one year.....$5 00
Two Copies, " 9 00
Five " " 30 00

And an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers; or sixteen copies for $60. In all cases where Clubs of *new subscribers* are formed similar the above arrangement the premiums will be sent.

Address W. H. BIDWELL,
feb15:4t 5 Beekman St., New-York.

List of Articles bought at Sheriff's sale this 30th day of January 1867, as the property of John Lauderbaugh:

2 cows, 1 bay horse, 1 sorrel horse, 2 setts of yankee harness, 32 bushels buckwheat, 12 bushels rye, 75 bushels wheat, 10 bushels oats, 1 sled with log chain, double and single trees, tongue and breast chains, 1 wagon and bed, 5 hogs, 1 lot of corn, 1 fanning mill, 1 copper kettle, 12 bags, 1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 eight day clock, 1 dining table, 1 corner cupboard and contents, 1 dough tray, 1 lot of chairs, 1 lamp and pictures, 1 lot of carpet and rags, 1 bureau, 1 beds and bedding, 2 looking glasses, 1 cook stove and fixtures, 1 kitchen cupboard and contents, 1 lot of tinware, 2 chests, 1 sausage grinder, 1 pair steel-yards, 2 tubs, 1 churn, 2 washboards, 1 lot window blinds, 1 grain cradle, 17 acres of grain in the ground.

I have left the above property in the possession of the said Lauderbaugh, and I hereby caution all persons against interfering or meddling with it in any manner without my consent.

SIMON NYCUM.

Feb. 8, 3t.

Notice.—Take notice that I have, this day purchased of Humphrey Ripley the following personal property, viz: 1 bay mare, 1 bay horse, 2 sett breechbands for 2 horses, 1 sett front gears, 2 blind bridles, 2 collars, 1 two horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 single and 1 double shovel plow, 1 big plow, 1 harrow, 1 saddle and riding bridle, 4 head halters, 14 head sheep, double and single trees, 1 cutting box. Further that I have left the said property in the hands of said Humphrey Ripley at my pleasure, and I hereby notify all persons from interfering in any way with the same, as said property belongs to me. Witness my hand the 30th day of January, A. D. 1867.

JACKSON RIPLEY.

Feb. 8, 3t.

Estate of Henry Whetstone, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS HOWSARE,
Feb 15, 1867,6t. Administrator.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from Jan. 4, A. D. 1866, to Jan. 9, A. D. 1867.

Treasurer,	Dr.	
To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited,	$8,298	74
To amount of tax received from collectors:		
Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858	152 84
R D Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	25 00
T M Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	76 91
William Phillips, Bedford twp.,	do	47 19
Philip Hardman, Cumb. Valley	do	5 10
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M	do	282 20
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	1863	561 11
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	367 72
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	do	90 60
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	114 70
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	do	58 84
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	65 62
George Beegle, Union	do	78 67
E F Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	532 10
Henry Beegle, Union	do	1386 82
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do	639 77
John C Black, Bloody Run	do	115 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain.	do	606 83
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley,	do	425 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	135 16
George Gardill, Juniata	do	258 03
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do	127 00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do	83 58
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do	19 64
David H Bowser, Napier	do	519 09
P M Barton, Providence E.	do	239 37
George Baughman, Providence W.	do	55 33
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	569 56
Westley Perdew, Southampton	do	172 81
N N Koons, Snake Spring	do	113 44
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg	do	100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	506 05
Solomon Barley, Woodberay M	do	737 29
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S.	do	1221 73
John C Figard, Broad Top	1866	783 84
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	209 60
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	350 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	266 00
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	185 00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	282 00
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	150 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	306 00
John McLain, Liberty,	do	60 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	715 00
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	267 00
Uriah Melott, Providence E.	do	105 00
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do	57 00
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	249 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	362 11
To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license		210 00
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison twps. on bridge		800 00
To money received from sales of estrays		31 67
To money received on Treasurer's deeds		26 00
To money received on lath sold at Court House		2 75
To costs in Commonw'h v. S Amick et.al		32 30
To amount received on sale of unseated lands,		790 82
To amount received on bounty fund,		56 40
To sundry refunding checks		331 20
Total charges,	$25,351	91

Treasurer,	Cr.	
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:		
Paid Petit Jurors, February term,	$452	34
Grand Jurors, do do	171	10
Petit Jurors, special court	449	90
Petit Jurors, September term	336	88
Grand Jurors do do	142	10
Petit Jurors, November do	382	25
Grand Jurors do do	342	39
Petit Jurors, May do	361	73
Grand Jurors do do	127	59
Fox and wild cat scalps	327	53
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,	48	00
William Kirk, do do	48	00
J G Fisher, clerk do do	24	00
Tip-stares	199	83
Talesmen	99	22
Court-crier	48	00
Assessors making assessment returns	265	61
Constable's returns	365	73
George Roades, Commissioner's salary	238	00
Michael Wertz, do do	141	00
Michael Ritchey do do	124	00
David Howsare do do	16	00
J G Fisher clerk to do	250	00
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	1187	72
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	692	00
do costs on comm'h cases	78	98
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,	201	86
do costs in commonw'lth vs. John Stokenius	25	51
Metropolitan Insurance company	90	50
John Harris arresting Walker alias Rondolf	20	00
Expenses of Spring election	241	04
do October election	414	42
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c.	72	50
Jno C Figard, money over paid on State tax	110	53
Rupp, Shannon & Co., chairs for court House	128	64
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run	200	00
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c. for same	50	00
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary	150	00
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.	300	29
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods	29	45
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office	51	00
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing	681	50
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	362	20
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail	6	00
Expenses of read views	232	00
do bridge do	26	96
do do sales	17	35
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house	164	90
B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's	959	00
John G Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house	71	00
William Beegle, bounty and interest	29	67
A B Cramer, bill of goods	25	58
Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c.	150	33
B W Garretson, lumber for court house	11	94
Wm Troutman, painting court house	245	00
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,

Farm, Garden & Household.

BRINGING UP WORN-OUT LAND.

[*From the American Agriculturist.*]

It is ever and anon asserted that the only systematic and intelligent way to bring up land that has been run down, is to have the soil carefully analysed by a professional agricultural chemist, to ascertain the lacking mineral ingredients, and then to purchase and apply the same.

Theoretically, this is all very well. But let us remember two or three things. It will be necessrry to analyze nearly every field of a farm, if not different portions of the same field, because the soils will be more or less unlike. Then, too, these analyses are expensive. And lastly, they are very liable to fatal errors.—Prof. S. W. Johnson writes: "I do not doubt that in many cases a careful *investigation* of a soil—chemical, physical, and historical—by a genuine, *scientific farmer*, one familiar with science and practice, would afford safe and nearly accurate data for its proper treatment. But this would be always expensive, and in nine cases out of ten, would not *pay*. Soil analysis, at the best, is a chance game; and where one wins, a hundred may lose."

Instead, then, of looking abroad for some special process of reconstruction, let the farmer turn to the farm itself and his own brains and see what they can do. If our farm is exhausted, it is because it has been abused, and to restore it, it must receive kind treatment. Let us see. Some parts of it may need draining. Other parts will need deeper plowing, and all will doubtless need more manure, and cleaner tillage.

The owners of such farms generally complain that they have not manure enough on their premises, and cannot afford to buy more. Then let them try plowing under green manure, such as peas, buckwheat, and, best of all, clover. Marvellous results have been achieved in this way. And muck has done and will yet do as great wonders. Many a farm has a bed of this, and whosoever has it, has a mine of wealth. Get it out every leisure day, and after it has drained, stack it up with alternate layers of lime or ashes. In a few months, it will be nearly as efficacious as so much barn-yard dung. Dr. Danna classes it with cow manure in value. Now, these two sources of fertility are enough, with deeper plowing and cleaner culture, to set any "worn-out," farm on a career of improvement. But as "every little helps," the farmer should save the droppings of his poultry-house, the slops and waste from kitchen and chamber, the contents of the privy, all bones and chips and sods and leaves:—in short whatever will decay, and so become a fertilizer. These several items amount in the aggregate to a a good deal in the a year's time. And the farmer who neglects to save them should be ashamed to complain of his worn out land. It is by economy of this sort that some of the poorest farms of the country have been reclaimed and made profitable. And there are many more waiting to be reclaimed by just such simple means. There are farms, however, which this will not regenerate, and these in 99 cases in 100, need bone dust. Green manure and bone-dust will cure 9-10ths of the ills that well drained and ploughed land is heir to. Lime is often a great help, and ashes still better. These facts are easier learned by experiment than by chemical analysis.

MANURES—HOW AND WHEN APPLIED.

A long established custom—a "rut" that the wheels of every day practice have run in for years, has something which entitles it to respect. We would not switch off upon a side track, or no track at all, just because we find ourselves running our practice in the old ruts. These were formed probably for some good reason, and should be departed from only for a good reason. The interest in the subject of manuring land is increasing over the whole country, even on the rich prairies, where the ideas advanced from time to time by the *Agriculturist*, have so often provoked derision, manure is getting to have a recognized value; everywhere else it is the very life of farming. It is gratifying to hear a farmer say, "Five years ago, do the best I could, I could not make over 70 loads of good manure, but now I keep double the stock I did then, and make 300 loads of better quality." Such a man can not leave the accumulations of the whole year until April and May before he gets it out, but there must be a system of almost constantly getting it to the field, and getting it under ground. The farmer whose remarks we quote, has, on an average, 25 ox-cart loads of manure per month to dispose of.

For some crops, corn for instance, manure may be applied fresh and plowed in. For others, as flax or wheat, such rank manure would be fatal to a good crop. Applied in the autumn, manure will generally become so incorporated with the soil before spring, that its rank character will be entirely lost, and if examined it will be found much of the consistency of manure that has lain 6 months or more in the yard.

For corn and root crops, it is best to have the manure diffused through the soil. For wheat and the other cereals, the upper layer of the soil to the depth of 4 inches, should contain the manure applied, especially for that crop. There are two ways of securing this surface enrichment, which, in the case of the small grains, should never consist of rank unfermented manure. One way is to make a compost, and when of a uniform consistency, apply it on the plowed surface and harrow it in, or work it in with a cultivator. The other is to plow in a good dressing of manure spread evenly over the surface, turning it well under. If this be done in autumn the spring plowing and harrowing, if done right, will bring it again to the surface, well incorporated with the soil, and making usually a nice seed bed. If it be done in the spring, a crop of corn or early potatoes may be raised, or on some soils a summer small grain crop, and the manure be brought to the surface for the especial benefit of a wheat crop in August or September. There are such great differences in soils, exposures and the general adaptation of districts to certain crops, that only general rules will apply universally.

"Inquirer," who omits the State from his address, says it is customary with farmers in his neighborhood to manure in spring, on corn stubble for oats, and follow with wheat, seeding to clover and timothy. This to be followed by corn. Sometimes, it seems, the oats grow rank and lodge, but usually the crop is good. The reason evidently is that sometimes they plow the manure in so deep, the oats get but little, and if the plowing is too shallow, they fall badly. When they manure before plowing for wheat, the clover and timothy do better than when the manuring is before plowing for oats, but the wheat is not materially affected. Instead of this I try coarse manure and plenty of it for the corn—none for the oats, a fine compost for the wheat kept near the surface. The rotation is not a good one, but we are not on that subject now.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

According to the articles of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

"Have you read my last speech? said a member of Congress to a friend. "I hope so," was the reply.

Every drunkard must choose between the two alternatives—sobriety, or a premature grave.

Be contented, with what you have, as the rat said to the trap, when he left his tail in it.

A vile old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve, because when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

"First class in sacred music stand up. How many kinds of metre are there?

"Three, sir—long metre, short metre, and *meet her* by moonlight alone!"

A horse dealer, describing a used up horse said he looked "as if he had been editing a country newspaper."?

An old woman wants to know if the compass has a needle of thirty-two points, how long it would take a woman with such a needle to make a shirt.

Every fool has a right to be on the best terms with himself, and that man is a great fool who differs with him about those terms.

Fashionable society generally has but two faults; first in being hollow-headed, and secondly, hollow-hearted.

What Miss will ruin any man? Mismanagement.

The man who carried all before him—the wheel-barrow man.

The softer the head the harder the work to drive anything into it.

Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so little that they have to sell dear.

What is is the difference between a pretty girl and a night-cap? One is born to wed, and the other is worn to bed.

Prentice says: "The only poetry a handsome girl appreciates is written with a moustache on her lips."

An Irishman who had just landed in Pennsylvania said the first meat I ever ate was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday, and if you do not believe it, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

"Shall ladies have votes?" asked a stump speaker. "Certainly," replied a strong-minded woman in the audience. "Is woman made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, it is against the law of nature to turn away the needle from the poll."

O'Connell, in addressing a jury, having exhausted every ordinary epithet of abuse, stopped for a word, and then added, "his naufrageous ruffian." When afterwards asked by his friends the meaning of the word, he confessed he did not know, but said he "thought it sounded well."

Artemus Ward thus describes his perils at sea: "Deth staired us into the face: but we had rather the advantage of Deth. While Deth staired us into the face, there was about seventy of us a starein Deth into the face. The prospect wasn't pleasin to us. Not much. I don't know how Deth liked it."

Little Jimmie, only about ten years old, was standing on the steps of his fathers' store, smoking a cigar. A gentleman passing, asked him, with surprise: "Why Jim, when did you learn to smoke?" "Oh," said the child cooly, taking the cigar between his fingers, "when I was a little feller."

A western man, speaking of the Pacific Railroad, says it is "one of the funniest coincidences in the world, that almost every alternate section of land on each side of the road belongs to some member of Congress!"

Every virtue gives a man a decree of fecility of some kind. Honesty gives a man good report; justice, estimation; prudence, respect; courtesy and liberality, affection; temperance gives health; fortitude, a quiet mind, not to be moved by adversity.

What lady is good to eat? Sal Ladd.

What lady is good to eat with her? Olive Oil.

What lady is made to carry burdens? Ella Fant.

What lady preaches in the pulpit? Minnie Stir.

What lady does everybody desire? Ann U-ity.

What lady is acquainted with surgery? Ann Atomy.

What lady lived in Noah's time? Ann T. Diluvian.

What lady is fond of debate? Polly Tish-un.

What lady paints portraits? Minnie Ture.

What lady paints comic ones? Carrie K. Ture.

What lady is fond of giving? Jennie Rosity.

What lady is much talked of? Amelia Ration.

Natural Religion.—Look out for number one.

Use others all you can, and let them 'use' you as little as possible.

Get money; honestly if you can, but—get money.

Hold on to what you have got, and get as much more as you can.

Every one for himself, and the ——I take the hindmost.

Here you have the whole thing in a nutshell. There is no necessity in spoiling whole reams of paper and gallons of ink with explanations of the subject, for here you have the precise doctrines in which nine-tenths of the people believe and practice.

What is the difference between a compositor and an editor? One sets standing and the other lies setting.

It is a mistake to suppose that everybody in Kentucky is running for governor. There are fifteen men who are not. They are the candidates for lieutenant governor.

Sonny, does your father take the paper? "Yes two of 'em. One of them belongs to Mr. Smith, and the other to Mr. Thompson. I hook 'em both off the steps as regular as can be."

A down-east editor says he was in a boat when the wind blew hard, but he was not at all alarmed, because he had his life insured "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make money."

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can do had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
aly28,65ly1.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Express		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom		Xpress	
P. M.		A. M.			A. M.		P. M.	
LE 4.04	LE	7.50		Huntingdon,	ARI 11.22	ARI	4.4	
4 24		8.10		McConnellstown	11.02		4.25	
4 34		8.18		Pleasant Grove	10.50		5.19	
4.56		8.31		Marklesburg,	10.38		5.00	
5.06		8.54		Coffee Run,	10.2		5.4	
5.14		9.02		Rough & Ready	10.14		4.36	
5.26		9.14		Cove,	10.02		4.24	
5.30		9.18		Fisher's Summit	9.58		4.20	
AR 5.45	AR	9.33		Saxton,	LE 9.43	LE	4.05	
	LE	9.45			AR	AR	4.0	
				Riddlesburg,			3.3	
				Hopewell,			3.27	
				Piper's Run,			2.49	
				Tatesville,			1.47	
				Bloody Run,			1.34	
	AR	11.15		Mount Dallas,		LE	1.30	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE	9.45		Saxton,	AR 9.25	AR	3.00
				Coalmont,	9.1		2.42
				Crawford,	9.05		2.36
	AR	10.15		Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE	2.30
				Broad Top City.			

Jan. 1-67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

DR. LEON'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes hard Hair flexible and lustrous.

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN! It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors.
Nov. 16,'66-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ALL INTERESTED
Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement
JANUARY 1, 1867.
Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
apr6tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. apr6tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense. Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.
jan 12:1y

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. It is devoted to
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
It contains the best Tales and Stories from Dickens, Chambers' Journal and other Foreign Periodicals, and in addition a portion of its contents are devoted to
The best Popular Tales,
The best Domestic Stories,
The best Sketches of Travel,
The best Papers on Popular Science,
The best short Popular Essays,
The best Poems, Biographies,
&c. &c.
ORIGINAL MATTER by the most distinguished native authors.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the Largest TEN CENT Magazine in America.
It will be furnished on the following Terms:
One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $7; one copy three months, $1; five copies one year, and one extra to Agent, $20.
Monthly parts in a handsome colored cover 50 cents each, or $5 per year.
ALFRED GAGE & CO., Publishers,
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S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
T R. GETTYS'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make
PICTURES of ANY SIZE
AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,
Gilt & Rosewood Frames,
GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.
and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make
THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,
or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:
Twenty-five per cent. Less
than any other place in the county.
Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of
FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,
and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of
FANCY DRESS GOODS
French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,
Ladies' & Children's Furs,
Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves
For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as
Cheap as the Cheapest.
She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.
Nov 2--3ms

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bushels per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. A. REA,
Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of
BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,
and every thing belonging to a
Millinery Establishment.
We desire to call your attention to our
FALL STOCK
OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings
of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.
Oct. 19 3mo

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

S. E HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON... T.S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
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BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
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BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class
French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,
such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic
JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leetine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
July 13, 1866:1y
S. T. LITTLE.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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